



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

menace to justice. In one case, within the last three years, this narrowly escaped bringing an innocent woman to the prisoner's dock, through the efforts of a "female correspondent." In Europe these things would be rigorously suppressed, under the Code Napoleon, and the systems derived from it. In England, within a year, heavy fine and imprisonment were imposed on representatives of a Manchester newspaper, which ventured to print a case against the criminal in a shape likely to influence a future jury. In Boston, fines have been levied for this offence. In New York the judiciary seems powerless to protect itself, though if it were once emancipated from political pressure judges might revive the power they once used to punish by imprisonment these contempts of both courts and of justice. Unless this is done, trial by newspaper clamor, a form of mob law, will more and more come to anticipate the ordered procedure of the courts. That would be a great public calamity.

The Pay of Judges.—The "Landmark" has always contended that the judiciary of Virginia is ungenerously paid. So far as the State is concerned, the cities are powerless to relieve the condition; but they can do liberally their part in paying their own judges. A judge is differently situated from any other public officer. His position requires the most scrupulous divorcement from any outside interests which might with the slightest plausibility be viewed as affecting his judgment on the bench. Unless he is a man of independent fortune, he must look to his salary alone for the support of himself and his family; and in this support he is expected to maintain a standard which, while not extravagant, must be characterized by a certain quiet elegance which costs money. It should be the care and pleasure, as it is unquestionably the moral duty, of an enlightened community to put its judiciary beyond the necessity of worrying about reasonable financial wants.—Norfolk Landmark.

IN VACATION.

Overruling Motions in Vacation.—A judge, in crossing the Irish Channel one stormy night, knocked against a wellknown witty lawyer who was suffering terribly from seasickness. "Can I do anything for you?" said the judge. "Yes," gasped the seasick lawyer; "I wish your lordship would overrule this motion!"—White Mountain Echo.

Our Maligned Profession.—The inevitable good word for the Douma has been spoken. The body contains only 23 lawyers, as compared with the 223 in Congress.—Washington Post.

Fictions in Ejectment.—The first white man born in Louisville was Col. John Doe. He still seems to be having trouble in the courts.—Washington Post.

Privilege of Refusing to Testify.—The opposing counsel—"What is your name?"

The witness, appealing to the judge—"Am I obliged to answer this?"

The judge—"You are."

The witness—"My name is Todgers."

"First name?"

"I decline to answer."

"On what ground?"

"It would be construed into a reflection on the good taste of my parents."

"Where were you born?"

"I decline to answer."

"Why?"

"Because all my information on the subject is of the hearsay character."

"But you were there at the time?"

"I decline to admit it."

"What is your age?"

"Before answering I desire to consult with my attorneys."

"What is your ostensible business?"

"I do not remember."

"Are you in any way connected with the Ramrod Trust?"

"I do not remember."

"What is its capitalization?"

"I do not remember."

"What is your salary?"

"I do not remember."

"Are you married?"

"I do not remember."

The judge—"The hearing will now be adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. And I want to congratulate the opposing counsel on the marked progress they have made in advancing the case."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

Heads or Tails.—Former Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley of the Georgia Supreme Court, who, at eighty, is the father of four children each younger than his youngest grandchild, delights, since his retirement on account of advanced age, to revisit occasionally the scene of his many years of labor and join again, as a sort of mental exercise, in the discussions of the consultation room.

The other day Judge Bleckley walked into the Supreme Court library when the justices were in the midst of a deeply involved case, one which had for some days given them no little worry. See-

ing a possible opportunity to get the benefit of well-considered and valuable advice, the Chief Justice remarked:

"Take these briefs and tell us what you think of this case."

It was just the mental athletics Judge Bleckley seemed to need. He took the briefs and other papers and read them carefully for one—two—three hours, occasionally consulting authorities, while the members of the court were occupied with other duties. Then he returned the papers to the Chief Justice, while the whole court looked up expectantly for his opinion.

"Gentlemen, this is one of that class of cases," Judge Bleckley said measuredly, "that, whichever way you decide it, you will decide it wrong."—N. Y. Evening Post.

An Honest Confession.—It is not necessary that a lawyer should be eloquent to win verdicts, but he must have the tact which turns an apparent defeat to his own advantage. One of the most successful of verdict winners was Sir James Scarlett. His skill in turning a failure into a success was wonderful. In a breach of promise case the defendant, Scarlett's client, was alleged to have been cajoled into an engagement by the plaintiff's mother. She was a witness in behalf of her daughter, and completely baffled Scarlett, who cross-examined her. But in his argument he exhibited his tact by this happy stroke of advocacy: "You saw, gentlemen of the jury, that I was but a child in her hands. What must my client have, been."—Law Student's Journal (London).

A New York man has begun replevin suit in court for a swarm of bees. Secretary Shaw may have to begin some action like that to recover the bee that seems to have escaped from him.—Washington Post.

"The Constitution between Friends."—"What is the Constitution between friends?" has a companion piece now in "What's the truth between Senators?"—Wash. Post.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Encyclopedic Digest of Virginia and West Virginia Reports. Volume III, "Commitments to Criminal Conversation." The Michie Company. Charlottesville, Va.

The third volume of this most excellent Digest (if it is exactly fair to class a work of such magnitude and broad treatment as a "Digest") has been received. An examination of more than unusual care has convinced the writer that the work gains in interest as it must necessarily gain in value with each volume. The work of more than one master hand is apparent in its arrangement and selection. Comparing it with some other works of a similar character, it is safe to say